FARM THAT GREW EVERYTHING

THAT WAS THE WAY IT SEEMED 10 4 BOY 25 YEARS AGO.

Mool. Cheese. Wheat, All Things That " Metter of Course-Fresh Megt B. Harity-Maple Sugar at Every Mest.

Books about Colonial times always lay stress on one fact of life in those carly days, and that is that each farm supplied these who lived on it all things needful The farmer grew and ground his wn corn and wheat and raised and spun ts own wool and made his own cloth. so far as raising all the necessaries of

hife goes it is not so many years since farms of that type still existed in New England. They produced their own beef, uiton and pork and slaughtered the animais themselves; raised their own wheat and sent it to the mill to be ground, cultivated of course their own vegetables, as they made their own butter and cheese. The farmer of even twenty-five years ago had sheep, sheared them himself and sacked the wool for market. Cloth making was beyond him. Flax he did not grow and cotton was an impossibility The sugar problem was met by the maple

The boy particularly remembers this last charm of the farm he lived on more than twenty-five years ago. He was a city boy with only such a knowledge of country life as he had gathered in the small towns he had summered in. Maple sugar he knew, but as a luxury. Here in this corner of northern Vermont he found a place where there were two bowls of sugar, one of white and one of manle The hired men and the family except the women folks were expected to use the maple; the boy, as a sort of paying guest, was privileged to use the white, an opportunity of which he never availed him-

That maple sugar was kept in a great barrel in the pantry, and when the chance since driven oxen came there were nuggets of maple sugar as big as the small boy's hand to be dug out. The barrel was only a small part of the year's output of the hundreds of trees that formed the two sugar orchards on the place. In addition roadside trees and sugar maples about the house were tapped. for the farmer in that far corner of Vermont

was thrifty. The best instance perhaps of how de- advantage to himself and with great furnished by the question of the meat painting as it is now done is as a rule supply. In the two summers the boy lived there he rarely had fresh meat job. except chicken. The nearest town with which the farm folks traded was four Houses were too far apart, demand too small and ice too scarce-to warrant it, and art of colors complementary. Moreover in summer time horses were too busy to drive to town.

father, mother and four children; the four hired men, the one hired girl and the boy lived for the most part on salt pork for meat. Salt pork in fact ap- and yellow, a red body and a yellow runpeared on the table, with rare exceptions, ning part, this being also an agreeable with rich ore in their bosoms and life in their bosoms. three times a day. Salt pork with cream gravy is a delectable dish and no one appeared to find monotony in it.

If nothing else offered itself chickens were always ready for sacrifice. Another Veal appeared then in more forms than the unskilled would have thought astray. a calf could assume

But these were minor incidents to the that kept him busy, and just the looking into them helped to develop an appetite

cheese each day in summer. The separator had not then appeared and there were problems in handling the milk that

were hard to solve in summer. For that reason the boy seldom saw the oldest horse on the place led into the big back room and tied in the treadmill that was connected with the dasher of the big churn. But he did see and learn to know the delights of every stage of home cheese making.

connected with eating, for from the time the curd first begins to form until the nnished product is put away on the shelves of the cheese room there is always

comething about it good to eat. The long vat was filled with milk each morning, the rennet added and then as it curdled and the solid matter rose to the top the farmer or his wife with a wooden paddle divided the half solid, half liquid curd into rectangles and the whey was allowed to run off. It was hand pressure that forced out the remaining whey and left the first catable product for the boy. That was curd pure and simple, unsaited but delicious. There followed the process of adding salt and perhaps oneday n five sage and then the curd grew in de-

he beginnings of printing, save that eese curd was in a round receptacle. After that it lost interest, for meso that grown folks ate was strong sageceable, but the edgings of that

tions. Even then sheep were less at Hatten Garden. out and still sent its wool to the railway a some miles away. Shearing the boy saw, that was done at another seathe out sacking wors are anew, for from aring time to late summer the wool ad heen kept in an upstairs room in the tension that opened out of the kitchen. e long sacks were hung in the stairway and filled from this room above, the conents being crowded in by jumping on

That led to the rare delight of a ride

on a load of sacked wool to the railroad. just why any one should care to ride in a blazing sun stretched out on a load of extremely smelly wool it is not easy to understand, but boys do-at least one boy

did. But sheep growing had a finer and more distinctly pastoral pleasure Each New England Has Given Up Were Then Sunday afternoon there came the duty of salting the sheep. With the owner of the shirt, but by that time of day apt to be collarless, the boy went to the north, or was it the south, pasture where sheep were kept.

To that weird call which sheep wil answer but cattle will not, the sheep came running from all quarters and pushed and scrambled for the salt. It puzzled the boy then and it puzzles him now to know how sheep can live without access to water. But they can, or at least they did, for there was no brook in that pasture and they were never watered. The dew was all they wanted, his mentor explained In its more or less primitive simplicity that farm depended for most of its work

on oxen and it was then that the bo learned to drive them and learned also that the average ox of the New England farm pays far more attention to the goad or the whip than he does to word mouth Say "Come here, haw" or "Gee, Buck, gee, Broad" as much as you will; unless you accompany the call with a gesture of the goad neither Buck nor Broad is apt to bother This of course applies to the ordinary yoke, not to the pair that were in training to be shown at

next fall's fair. This lesson the boy learned sharply one day. In his pride he was driving a yoke of oxen to a two wheeled havrack

and ran one wheel over a havcock. "Back 'en.," said the man on the load,

bracing himself against his pitchfork. The boy hit the nigh ox on the flank and yelled "back!" The oxen started forward in obedience to the goad and the surprised man on the load fell off. Then he chased the boy from the meadow. and the boy can't remember that he has

WAGON PAINTING.

A Field of Art Where Mr. Miffeby Sees a Chance for Improvement.

"I have never yet," said Mr. Miffleby "heard of a wagon painter attending an art school, but I am convinced that every wagon painter might do this with great pendent on itself such a farm was is benefit to the community, for wagon is not an art at all but simply a painting

"Wagons are turned out often enough bright and glaring but as often wholly or more miles away and no meat cart lacking in grace and beauty. What the made a regular route in warm days. painter would learn at the art school would be the science of colors and the science

"Perhaps the commonest combination

of colors seen in wagen painting is green The result was that the family of six, and red, a green body and red running part, this being a combination that is proper and pleasing; and next to this comes, no doubt, the combination of red color harmony, but when we depart from these two standard combinations we peared to find monotony in it seem to get lost. We do see some fine Sunday dinner furnished one of the wagons that are painted throughout in rare interruptions of the salt pork diet. a solid dark color, with very sparing ornamentation, that are most satisfac-torily pleasing to the eye, but when we exception came with the killing of a come to painting wagens in colors other. Then let all who love us love the land that we than the standard we seem oftenest to go

"We see many wagons that are in some way distinctive, marked, and this is a There were always new wonders clear advantage; such wagens, constantly seen in the streets, help to advertise the business in which they are used, but still that could content itself with vegetables, we do not see many wagons that are pie, salt pork or whatever was on the really harmonious in their painting, of themselves pleasing. For instance, we It was then that he first learned that may see a wagen with a body really artissweet cream was the best accompanitically painted, perhaps with colors widely different, and yet so happily complemen

ment of a properly baked potato. Cream was no luxury of the rich on that farm. There were forty or more cows and a pint of cream was merely an incident.

This was in part due to the fact that cheese was a summer product of the farm. Even in those days there were not many farms where cheese was made, but this farmer stuck to his traditions and was helped in that determination by the fact that he found a ready market for all his dairy products.

Cheese factories and creameries were scorned. In place of the easy way of selling the milk in bulk there was the actual work of making butter so long as cool weather held and of making a cheese each day in summer. The sepa-

to be repainted.

"The owner may have ideas of his own about the color, or he may defer to the painter, and they talk it over and finally decide that they'll paint the wagon red or maybe yellow or blue or green, and then they go ahead and paint her, perhaps all, body and running parts and all, in the selected color, relying on the lettering for ornamental effect. In this way we come to see some astonishing way we come to see some astonishing wagons, in strange tints of the colors selected and wagons in unusual colors, producing effects that sometimes are

selected and wagons in industrial colors, producing effects that sometimes are not pleasing.

"Is has always seemed to me that if I were soing into a business in which wagons were required I should consult with an artist as to the wagon painting and I would not rest satisfied until I had found for these wagons a color scheme that was sound and good throughout one that would make my wagons wherever seen not only distinctive in themselves but objects completely pleasing to the eye, and if I were going into the wagon, painting business I should first take a course in an art school. As I said at the outset, I truly believe that any wagon painter who should thus prepare himself would find in the practice of his acquired art a great advantage for himself and prove besides a benefactor to the community."

the St. Columba's Belgravia Magazine John Ruskin was baptized in London by The next step was the pressing in an a Presbyterian minister. In the Ruskin Museum at Coniston the following certificate is preserved: "Ochiltree Manse, the beginnings of printing, save that lith November, 1837. I hereby certify that John Ruskin, born on the 8th February was when the choose came out of the sai that it fornished its third thing John James Ruskin, born on the cold February, 1819, at the house of his father, John James Ruskin, Esq., 54, Hunter street, to cat. That was the edge that was London. (Signed James Boyd, minister maned off before the buttered cloth of the parish of Ochiltree in the Presbytery vas tightened about is and it was put and county of Ayr: at the time referred to in the above certificate minister of the the Caledonia Church, Cross street, Hatton Garden, London."

The Rev. James Boyd, who granted this certificate, became afterward a doctor of divinity. He left Cross street for of the Colonial farm that had famous Edward Irving became his successor

Negroes on National Pay Roll From the Chicago Daily Neces.

The departments in Washington are full of negroes who have rendered long and honorable service for many distinguished

public men and their families For the most part they are employed a doorkeepers or messengers to members of the Cabinet or their assistants. The Interior Department has three colored men who have long seen service in public life. One of them was a body servant to Robert E. Lee before the civil war. Another served as driver for Mrs. John A. Logan for tea

POEMS WORTH READING.

3

The Gray Garden Here in this room she used to sit Where, by that window, stands her chair: Often her hands forgot to knit. Intent upon the garden there.
An old kind face, that kept its youth As flavor keeps a winter pear: The soul of Esther, heart of Ruth Were hers, that helped her still to bear

The garden, whispering through its flowers. Spoke to her heart of many things That helped her pass the twilight hours With old, divine rememberings. Or stand just where that white rose swings. And listen, for an hour almost, #

The dusk go by on nighthawk wings. No flowers were hers of gaudy hue,

Remindful of a different day The candytuft and feverfew
Helped her gray dreams in some dim way. Nor was there any rich perfume Scarlet or gold, but all was gray. Subdued of fragrance as of bloom. That helped her quiet soul to pray

The garden seeined to fill a need Like some old love, acquaintanceship.

I like that to whom she wished "God speed. Who raised her fingers to his lip And went, returning nevermore

Whence vanished, years ago, his ship The Pulpit Orator's Farewell. Beloved triends, it almost breaks my heart That we should ever be compelled to part; Alas' mother church has ofered me A neld of larger opportunity.

The Christian friendships that have blessed m here— As long as life shall last, I'll hold them dear But then this church of yours is rather small And not a fashionable one at all

All has been harmony 'twist me and you. Tales to the contrary are quite untrue know you've paid me all you could afford pledge you, friends, my love most genuine; I also hand my resignation in: isn offered fifteen thousand dollars—so. Dear friends, 'ils duty calls me, and I go

1. H. TITRERINGTON Mariners' Hymn to Poseidon. From the Palatine Authology Poseldon, watching from an isle Over the waters all the while We poor mariners in our boat Toss upon thy tides affoat This little loaf of barley bread. This little cup of wine we shed Over thy waves that leap to drink And see, our liny lamp doth wink With little pleading prayers to thee

lather of Waves, bid fair winds come SHARWAS O'SHREL The Old North State Porever. By Judge Wildam Gaston, 1778-1844, reprinted from the Charlanooga Times. Carolina: Carolina: Heaven's blessings attend While we live, we will cherish and love and defend

Who only can make safe the sea!

Though the scorner may sneer at, and witlings defame her. Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her. name her.

Hurrah! Hurrah! the old North State forever!

Hurrah! Hurrah! the good old North State!

Though she envies not others their merited giver Say, whose name stands the foremost in Liberty's Though too true to herself e'er to crouch to opwho can yield to just rule more loyal submission? Plain and artiess her sons, but whose doors open faster
At the knock of the stranger or the tale of disaster?
How like to the mideness of their dear native
mountains.

And her daughters, the queen of the forest re sembling.
So graceful, so constant, yet to gentlest breath And true lightwood at heart, let the match be ap-

How they kindle and flame! Oh, none know but who've tried them. As happy a region as on this side of heaven.
Where Plenty and Treedom, Love and Pence
smile before us.
Raise aloud, raise together the heart thrilling

chorus! Hurrah! Hurrah! the old North State forever! Hurrah! Hurrah! the good old North State! Where Have They Gone?

Where have they gone? Those lovely bills.
Where have they gone? Those lovely bills.
Those fives, and tens, and ones, and twos.
So good to have, so fine to use—
Their memory now with pleasure fills.
My heart, my soul with rapture thrills.
Those treasures no one would refuse:
Where have they gone?

With me, alas, they would not stay! So many bills I had to pay. They vanished, and I don't know how Ob, how I wish I had them now! On swiftest wings they flow away. And wistfully I ask to day— Where bave they gone?

The Dawn of Peace. Afried None in the Westminder Galend
Yes "on our brows we feel the breath
Of dawn," though in the night we wait!
An arrow is in the heart of Death,
A Good is at the doors of Fate!
The Spirit that moved upon the Deep
Is moving through the minds of men.
The nations feel if in their sleep.
A change has touched their dreams again

Voices, confused and faint, arise.
Troubling their hearts from east and west
A doubtful light is in their sities.
A gigam that will not let them rest:
The dawn, the dawn is on the wing.
The sitr of change on every side.
Unsignalled as the approach of spring,
Invincible at the hawthorn tide.

Have ye not heard it, far and nigh.
The voice of France across the dark.
And all the Atlantic with one cry
Heating the shores of Europe?—hark!
Then, if ye will, uplift your word
Of cynic wisdom! Once again
Tell us lie came to bring a sword.
Tell us lie came to bring a sword.

Say that we dream! Our dreams have woven Truths that outlace the burning sin: The lightnings, that we dreamed, have cloven Time, space and linked all lands in one! Dreams! But their swift celestial fingers Have knit the world with threads of steel. Till no remotest island lingers. Outside the world's great commonweal.

Teil us that custom, sloth and fear
Are strong, then name them "common s
Teil us that greed rules everywhere.
Then dub the lie "experience".
Year after year, age after age.
Has handed down, thro' fool and child
For earth's divinest heritage
The dreams whereon old wisdom smiled.

Dreams are they? But ye cannot stay them.
Or thrust the dawn back for one hour!
Truth, Love and Justice, if ye slay them.
Return with more than earthly power.
Strive, if ye will, to seal the foundains
That send the spring through leaf and spray
Drive back the sun from the castern mountains.
Then—bid this mightler movement stay.

The hour of Peace is come! The nations
From east to west have heard a cry.
Though all earth's blood red generations
By hate and slaughter climbed thus high.
Here—on this height—still to aspire.
One only path remains untrod.
One path of love and peace climbs higher!
Make straight that highway for our God.

The Consumer's Dream. From the Denver Republican.

The ultimate consumer woke from a pleasant sleep.
And said: "That was a dandy dream—I wish that it might keep:
I dreamed that suddenly I found I did not have For all necessities of life, from coal to

The iceman said: You've had short weight for io, these twenty years.

And now I'll make it up to you shed not those sudden tears:

My grocer said the same to me, and he who dealt insisted that he'd fill my bin, nor touch my slende

"My clothler said: "The clothes you've bought were just one quarter woo!; For five years now I'll clothe you free-your purse you need not puil!

My shoeman swelled the chorus grand, and said: "I'll sleep at ease If you will take free shoes from me-'twill ease my conscience-please!"

"The weeds I smoked, the hats I donned, the neckties that I wore.

Were gifts to make up for the times that I'd been stung before;
But then, alas! I came to earth and found myself There's no one's conscience troubling him-Conscience.

For all our whipped and goaded ecstasies, Our passionate forgettings, we remember, Amid the mirth and music we remember How One is waiting with an utilimate question Before the inviolable, gates of God. SHABMAS O'SHEEL.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

On the walls of the Thomas Paine National Museum, in the old house at New Rochelle, N. Y. in which Paine lived, is a framed document signed by Thomas Paine as Cierk of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, dated March 25, 1788. It is an order on David Rittenhouse, State Treaswer, to "Pay the Hon. John Bayard, PSQ., 27, 584 138, 4d, for 67 days attendance in Assembly," John Bayard was Speaker of the Assembly and probably drew a larger salary than the other members, but the amount seems enormous for sixty-seven days attendance. Is the explanation to be found in a depreciated currency or paper money? If this is the explanation I would be glad to know the proportional value of this money compared with gold or silver. It is interesting to know in connection with Paine's service as Cierk of the Pennsylvania Assembly that it was he who proposed a popular subscription when Washington reported the distress and desperation of the year, I believe \$00 "hard money." Robert Morris gave \$1,000 and the appeal spreading like wildfire resulted in the raising of £000,000, which established the Bank of North America and practically saved the nation. W. M. V. d. W. At no time was the currency of the British.

W. M. V. d. W.
At no time was the currency of the British
colonies of North America in other than a most
unsatisfactory condition. Before the Revolution
money was hard to come at and the rate of Lon
don or Bristol exchange was ruinous. In Douglass's "Summary, Historical and Political, of the
British Settlements in North America" we find
the following quantitions as the ruing rates of the following quotations as the ruling rates of London exchange in Colonial currency for each £100 sterling in 1748: C1.100 New England ...

Cast Jersey. West Jersey Pennsylvania. 'irginia... North Carolina South Carolina

Bayard's voucher was drawn in 1780, the dark est hour of the war. The Continental currency fluctuated enormously from day to day; its quot able value was estimated more by the measure of patriotism than upon any fiscal principle.

It has become my habit for many years to read your columns for pieasure and information, so that to day I find myself looking to you for a decision on a question much discussed by a party of triends. The question is as follows: Can one who a wager on any event, past, present or to come, if it can be proved that such a person was betting on a certainty. In other words, must not the clement of uncertainty exist in every bettif it does not it seems to me to savor of bunco. I claim that one who bets on a certainty not only does not win but should really lose his wager by way of publishment. I have to give a decision on talk question. Please help me.

Even if there were agreement of the two contestants to accept the decision, and in this case it is an ex parte reference, it would not be a pleasant position to assume jurisdiction and happening or not happening of an uncertain event. A contract upon a contingency by which one may lose but cannot gain, or the other can gain but cannot lose, is a wager; but it has been decided that to constitute a wager there must be a risk by both parties." Interpreted reasonably in the light of this definition, which is based upon decisions of many courts, a bet upon a certainty. commonly known as betting on a sure thing, is no wager for the reason that it is deficient in the essential of mutuality of risk. Assuming that the stakeholder adopts this reading of the law he is authorized to declare a no wager and to return the stakes; there is no explicit warrant to penalize

In regard to the "Bacon Shakespeare Debate"—will you please tell me where in any of the plays I can find the acrosities which are said to support the Bacon theory? How are the acrosites read? What books give further information on the subject. D. F. Cocgs.

Miss Della Bacon of New Haven precipitated the warmly and ingeniously debated controversy by publishing in 1857 "The Philosophy of the Plays of Snakespeare Unfolded." The idea of a Baconian origin was not new with her, it had been presented at intervals almost back to the time when the two men were alive, but this volume really established the controversy. Ignatus Donnelly was indefatigable in pursuit of cryptic evelations of Bacon and the history of his times burled in the plays, all duly set forth in the "Great Cryptogram." Recent works on the subject are "Francis Bacon and Shakespeare." by Edwin Reed The Shakespeare Story," by Pitt Lewis The Problem of Shakespeare Plays," by Hompas;

Why was the pirate flag called the Jolly Roger CHARLOTTE, N. C. Tals question was investigated twenty years more ago and not very satisfactorily determined. The best opinion at that time centred roger and jolly roger, is a corruption of a name yet earlier. The distinctive biazonry of this flag has always been the mortuary trickery of death's head and crossbones, familiar enough or raw head and bloody bones, this being identified in use as early as 1550. For the establishment of his explanation we lack record of the intervening stages, but the corruption of raw, head into roge

Will you or some of your correspondents kindly tell me something about the "odors of Edom." mentioned in Hisborn Heber's hymn. "Star in the East." Here is the coupled in which these words Cur.

Nay, shall we yield Him in costly devotion Odors of Edom and offerings divine?"

W. D. ARCHBOLD.

Edom seems here to be used by metonymy for Arabia. The greater country of which Edom-formed a part was the source of frankincense and other odoriferous essences which entered largely into the ritual of the temple and of the Arabla. The greater country of which Edom formed a part was the source of frankincense and other odoriferous essences which entered largely into the ritual of the temple and of the gods of the high places to whose heathen worship israel was so prone to fall away. Bishop Heber was not always accurate when under the affatus of a coming hymn, and it will be recalled that his most famous composition (or Dayle's large. From the country of a coming hymn, and it will be recalled that his noter rules, because you are not using a poker. most famous composition for David's lyre, "From pack, a straight will always beat three of a kind Greenland's tey mountains," has recently been expunged from the hymn book by official church

In order to decide a bet will you kindly let me know through this column how to pronounce the name of Miss Geraldine "Farrar." F. D. S. Miss Parray authorizes an accent upon the

Answering the inquiry of a correspondent.

Old Streets, &c.," complied by the late John J.
Post, a lifetime conveyancer of New York city, and published by R. D. Cooke in 1882, gives the location of Slaughter House street. It was called Slaughter House lane. Slaughter House street, Sloat's lane and Slote street. It comprised Beaver street between William and Hanover streets, and Hanover street between William and Hanover streets. Beaver street between Beaver and Pearl streets. Beaver street between William and Hanover streets was also called Exchange street. Mr. Cooke was in the old book business at 73 Cortland street in 1882 and afterwards at 19 Centre street. He retired several years ago and is now living at 4 Hawthorne avenue, Jersey City, N. J. For many years he was recognized as an authority upon matters pertaining to the early history of New York city property and streets.

EDWIN M. WIGHT.

Referring to letters in your issue of March 18 by A. L. Poole and "M. V. D. R.," Lester Wallacks ang three songs in "Rosedale," First, "Lord Bateman Was a Noble Lord," and second, "The Cracksman's Chant," the missing verse for which "M. V. D. B." asks, Is:

Now the reason why they would not tell.
Laddle, faddle, whack fa laddle helghor
The reason why they would not tell
Was that every one was a cracksman's pal.

Laddie, faddle, whack fa laddie heigh ay." The word "chant" was thus interposed, and Vallack certainly sang "Luddle, fuddle," not Laddle, faddle," His third song was a little drinking song sung to d Tabitha Stark when she served ale to him and For a foaming glass of ale.

and I look into her eyes while the majt goes down. He sang it with great impressement and with strong emphasis on lassie. G. L. V.

Apropos of the songs sung in "Rosedale" by Lester Wallack, is there any one who can give the words of "Lord Bateman?" I can only ge-member:

member:
"Lord Bateman was a noble lord
A noble lord was he of high degree;
And he determined to go abroad
Strange countries for to see."
For many years 1 have tried to discover to the verses but without success. L. G. EDGAR It seems to have begun as a folk ballad, but a search of Percy's "Reliques" and Gummère's work falls to disclose the text. Having exised for ages in the popular mind it was caught up into "Rosedale," Just as the Elizabethan drama is filled with similar material. In "Rosedale" but one stanza was sung, and those who recall the play will revise a smile at the difficulty the hero

had in mastering the tune. Can some reader inform me where I can obtain a copy of the old public school song book en-stiled "Happy Hours"? It was in use about thirty years ago.

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Auction Bridge. W. M. H. says: When players adopt the system of seeking information with strong hands and call one spade when shey really have a no-trumper or a good heart make how do they show strength enough to invite the partner to go no trumps when they wish to assist a no trumper?

cheaper of two such suits first, so as to be ready to back out of a double without increasing the number of tricks offered. The dealer's partner always at liberty to go no trumps if he has a no trumper, and if the dealer does not like it he of the cagle cents is dated 1856. Thus, will go over it and call a red suit. All the dealer and 1858 are very common. There are several wants when he calls spades is a line on the situation. When he calls a suit he gives the line to premium from \$4 to \$50. no trumper, and if the dealer does not like it he

P. H. J. says: The dealer begins with one in no trumps, being a bridge player who bids his hand right up to the handle at the start. Second hand holds four hearts to the acc king Jack, six clubs to the acc Jack ten, queen and one spade and a small diamond. A bets he should go three clubs. B bets it is two hearts. You to decide. Either bid would be unwarranted. The proper call is to pass. If the no trumper on the right is genuine how can the second hand win eight or nine tricks against it?

M. D. H. says: The dealer bids one spade my partner passes and third hand calls one diamond.

1001 spades to the acc queen, and two small cards in each of the other suits. I doubled the diamond.

1001 monds, so as to get the play of the hand, the diamond strength being on my right where my partner could lead through it. Which was the proper Neither. Should have passed and let the

player try to make the odd in diamonds. If you think you could have made two by cards playing it yourself how could he have made the odd. If you double, you frighten him into some other make and lose your chance to score penalties.

Bridge. G. B. S. says: What is the present status of the royal spade call and what are the values of the honors? values of the honors?
The clubs do not recognize it, but some of the games among women allow it. The tricks are worth ten each, but there must be seven to make a book for the dealer. Honors follow the rule for all honor scores, the unit value being ten, so that simple honors, equal to two tricks, are worth twenty.

B. G. says: If a player is called from the room for a few moments when he is dummy, whom should he ask to see that his partner does not revoke, or is it enough to state that revokes are barred during his absence: The absence is usually allowed to designate a bystander, but if none is available the courtesy

of the table is always extended to him. pleasant position to assume jurisdiction and determine the passage of other men's money. No such objection, however, applies to the supply of information pertinent to the case which may assist the stakeholder in his decision. Bouvier ("Law Dictionary") defines a wager as "a bet, a contract by which two parties or more agree that a certain sum of money, or other thing, shall be paid or delivered to one of them on the happening or not happening of an uncertain event. A contract upon a contingence by which one may lose but cannot easi, or the other can lost the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in 'Law ?' for exposed to the penalty provided in taw 70 for exposed cards. If the trump had been thrown face up on card but the player may not deliberately name i as being in his hand even though his partner must know that it is there if he does not hold it

Cribbage. C. H. C. savs: What are the rules about scoring for last card when that card makes a fifteen or thirty one?

There is no count for last card if it makes thirty-one, but there is if it makes only fifteen I ast card takes the place of "go," and there is no "go" at fifteen.

W. H. E. says: A bete the non-dealer must lay out first. B bets it does not matter which, as there is no rule about it and it does not matter. The dealer may lusts on his adversary laying out first for the crib, and in three or rour hand J. C. C. says: If a card is found faced in the paci-here must be a new deal. By which player:

The same player deals again. There is no pen-alty for finding a faced card in the pack. Cassino. H. W. T. says: Playing four hand, two as partners against two, A starts to build tens and B. his partner, who has a ten in his hand also builds tens on As ten build. When B has nothing but bits ten left in his hand must he have in the ten build with it, or can he leave his ten with the rest of the build for A to take in?

As A first started the ten build and has by so doing declared that he has a ten in his hand B may leave the build to him, simply placing this own ten on the table, but A would not be

Five Hundred, H. G. C. says: If a player has bid slx tricks in a suit is it ever good polley for his partner to increase the bid in the same suit? Only to shut out a possibly higher bid behind

its own ten on the table, but A would not b

Canfield. B. M. says: If the ace and deuce of hearts have been played "up" and the trey of hearts is so none of the downward plies, covered by a black deuce, and there is another red trey exposed, is it permitted to shift the black deuce in order to get out the trey of hearts.

Poker, H. J. M. says: All get their right number of cards on the deal but A, who hads he has only four when he comes to look at them. What happens? His hand is dead. He should have counted

his cards before he lifted them. I face down.

J. B. says: The limit is \$10. B has the age and puts up five call ten. C wants to play for fifteen, to which B objects, as it is beyond the

* The limit is not the largest amount that may be put up at one time, but the limit of the raise C has to put up five more than H to come in, and as he raises it only five more, he is within

J. W. says: Is the opener allowed to split his opening qualification when no one has raised him? Yes. His being raised has nothing to do with it. As long as he places his discard under the chips in the pool he can play his hand as freely as in any other position at the table.

E. W. B. says: A bets that if he has a pair of queens and wants to draw to a four flush after he has opened a fack he can lay one of the queens on the table beside him. B bets he must also announce that he is going to split. It is wrong. Under the chips in the pool and not on the table beside him is the place for the opener's discard, but it must be the rule for every opener to put his discard there whether he going to split or not. Then there will be a difference in his game. Nothing need he sa about splitting.

W. A. ssys: According to Hoyle, the opener cannot draw to a straight or a flush unless the house rules allow it. Suppose there are no house rules? Do not know what Hoyle you got hold of. A! the standard Hoyles give the rule as THE SU

gives it.

G. H. B. says: After the draw and bet no one will call the opener. It is conceded that he has only five cards, but it is in dispute whether he must show them all face up or only his openers. After the draw, openers only. If players want must pay to see it.

COINS AND STAMPS.

O. P. K., Will'esbayre, Pa. I enclose a rubbing of an old coin recently found. It is in fairly good condition, and the date 1785 is plain. What is the present worth of a paper currency seven dollar bill of Continental times? What white eagle cents are worth most?

The rubbing represents a cent issued by the State of New Jersey before the establishment of the Universe. ner to go no trumps when they make the most rumper?

If the dealer has not a no trumper himself or a perfectly sound red make he will not bid one spade, but will name the suit in which he has a the dates of 1785, 1787 and 1788. Your specimen is worth probably 25 cents. Nearly all the paper the dates of 1785, 1787 and 1788. Your specimen is worth probably 23 cents. Nearly all the paper issues of the Continental Congress are common, and irrespective of denomination are quoted in leading catalogues at about 25 cents in fair and 50 cents when in the condition. The rarest

A. S. C. New York— is there any premium on the following coins: Five dollar piece dated 1854 and 82.50 goldpieces dated 1855; 1874, 1851, 1852, 1886, 1886 and 1897. Also on the new gold coins, such as the 1907 ten dollar piece, and the \$2.50 and \$5 goldpieces of 1908?

There are two varieties of 1831 five dollar gold plece, one with the motto "E Pluribus I num" over the cavic on the reverse and the other with the motto omitted. The former variety is worth about \$55. The other variety is held at face value only. The quarter eagles you name are all common, with the possible exception of that dated 1856, which is held at a small premium. There are three varieties of the 1907 ten dollar piece of the Saint Gaudens design. The first issued had a wire edge, with periods at either end of the motto "E Pluribus Umum." This has sold for End at public auction. The second variety has the predicts, but the edge is smoother. This piece with cornflour and ordinary flour to the predicts, but the edge is smoother. This piece The quarter eagles you name are all periods, but the edge is smoother. This piece has brought about \$50 at auction. The third

D. I. B. Greenwich, N. Y.—I have a silver coin that I am unable to classify. It is smaller than a half dime. On the obverse is the head of Winelman, with the inscription "Withelmina Koningen Der Nederlanden;" on the reverse 'Ie Cents, 1898," surrounded by a wreath. Now is it really a Dutch coin, and it so why is the value stated in English?

The coin is really of Dutch issue and has a value of about four cents in our money. The guilder, or florin, is the unit of Holland, and is equal to 100 stivers or cents. The guilder is worth 40.19 cents in United States money.

II. W. K., New York—I have a number of postage and revenue stamps of civil war times, some of which I think to be of value. They include one, buil in color, with "U. S. Mall One Cent Prepaid"; one of Blood's Penny Post, Philadelphia, printeds "Flood's Jan. 12, 4½, P. M. 1856 Despatch"; three maich stamps of it. Leigh, Trenton, N. J., showing an altar with lighted lamp; two stamps of two Stamps of Swift & Courtney, Wilmington, Del; one stamp of the Star March Corporation of Portland, Me. with a large star in the centre: three stamps of William Roeber, New York, showing shield in centre and two bands clasped one stamp of the Standard Match Company of New York, with a flag flying in the centre: one stamp of Weeks & Potter, I also have a lot of Urited States revenue stamps from one cent to \$50, the fifty dollar ones blue in golor with perforated edges. Also two stamps to \$200 each in green and red with perforated edges. You might submit the first two stamps to a dealer for an exact estimate of their value. The standard stamp catalogue quotes the first match dealer for an exact estimate of their value. The standard stamp catalogue quotes the first match stamp at 20 cents, the Swift & Courtney blue stamp at 15 cents on old paper, ultramatine in color at \$\frac{9}{2}\$: the Star Match Corporation issue at about five cents, the William Roeber stamp at five cents on silk and 30 cents on pink paper, the one cent black match stamp of the Standard Match Company at \$1, the one cent stamp of Weeks & Potter & 15 cents on silk paper and 10 cents when watermarked. The \$50 blue and \$200 green and red stamps at \$35 imperforated

O. W. M., Phillipsport, N. V.—Will you tell me the value of the following clons: Fn glish copper coin, 1659, of James II., on the reverse a crown with "I" and "R" at either side. Also a Spanish coin of Charles IV., dated 1796. The coin is of sliver and the size of an American dine.

The first piece belongs to the series of coins known as gun money issued by James II. of England for circulation in Ireland. The coins were of the denomination of sixpences, shillings vere of the denomination of sixpences, shillings and half crowns, and were made from the meta contained in old pieces of ordnance. The piece you describe is a shilling. It has very small premium. The second coin is evidently a real piece of a former value of 12½ cents and now worth only bullion value

F. F. M., Sacramento, Cal. - All the coins you

F. E. S., Ridgefield Park, N. J.-There is n

describe are of common issue. J. P. T. Argyle, N. Y.—Is there a market value over face on a copper cent of 1818, one dated 1846 and a copper cent dated 1841 marked "Millions for Defense But Not One Cent for Tribute"?

Dealers quote the 1515 cent at 15 in good and

35 cents in fair condition, that of 1846 at 19 and 25 cents. The last piece is a token of the Hard Times period and is quoted at from 10 to 25 cents. according to condition. G. R. W., Niagara Falls, N. Y .- The fifty cent

M. K. K., Gloversville, N. Y.—The large old fashioned copper cent dated 1803 is quoted at 10 cents in fair and 25 cents in good condition. G. A. S., New York.-The spade guinea of

George III. dated 1770 does not command much of a premium over the face in this country. W. A. R., New York—Will you advise me of the value of a United States cent, dated 1793, howing Washington with flowing hair, perfect a condition.

The cent of 1793 hore the representation of

iberty with flowing hair. The head of Wash Ington never was reproduced upon any coin for regular issue. There are a number of varie-tles of the cent of 1793, so it will be necessary for you to submit a good rubbing of the on about which you wish information.

P. H. D., Keyport, N. J.—I have a three dollar rold plece, dated 1855. Has it any value? In uncirculated condition it is worth about \$4.

P. W. L., New York Dealers quote the copper cent of 1802 at 15 cents in fair and 35 cents in good condition; those of 1827 and 1846 at from 5 to 25 cents, according to state of preservation. The 1828 half cept is quoted at from 20 to 30 cents.

Reader, Beimont, N. C. Dealers quote the circulated condition.

PONGEES HARD TO MATCH Hecause Each Piece Is Made From One Lot of Raw Silk.

Pongee silk is the undyed silk of silk vorms fed on the leaves of the scrub oak chiefly, though other trees are used in some protions of the pongee district.

The silk is produced almost exclusively in Shantung province and portions of north China immediately adjacent.

The real pongee cloth, made of this uncolored specially produced silk is distinct from the pongees of commerce made in all colors from other silk. Fach piece of cloth is ma de from a particular lot of silk and therefore each piece varies from all other pieces in exact quality. weight and fineness and in a slight degree in color and other qualities.

There are certain general grades of

popular weights, &c., but women shopping in Chinese pongees find it very difficult to match pieces, and on the face of things it is practically impossible to furnish any great number of pieces of a certain weight. grade and quality such as a modern must pay to see it.

H. B. T. says: Six in the game, table stakes, A says to B. "How much have you got left?" Be counts up and says "Fighty two dollars." A then says "I'll tap you for eighty two dollars." A then says "I'll tap you for eighty two." and puts up the money. Bealts than Boses. While the cards are dealing for the next hand. It stands up to go being all in, when he finds that he dropped at twenty dollar chip on the floor and sits down again to play it off. A insists that the chip be longs to him, as he asked B how much he had an tapped him for his pile. What made A sore was that B eventually pulled out a winner of nexity four hundred, most of it being A's money. To decide a bet, was A entitled to the chip."

Table stakes go for what is on the table, not for what is on the foor. Had B turned up with the better hand he could not have called on A for twenty more.

Pinochle. H. E. W. says: Playing two hand in melding 240, can it be done by starting with Mokings and laying down a queen to each, scoring the 40 and the 20's as they come along, and the say had been the last card comes scoring 240 more for the whole meld at once?

There is no such meld in pinochle as 240, or 220. That figure is made up of five separate melds, and if they are scored separately in two hands the last queen laid down, for 60 queens, winds the pinch the 40 and the 20's as they come along, and then as the say of the whole meld at once?

There is no such meld in pinochle as 240, or 220. That figure is made up of five separate melds, and if they are scored separately in two hands the last queen laid down, for 60 queens, winds the pinch the 40 and the 20's as they come along, and then are the pinch the 40 and the 20's as they come along, and then are the pinch the 40 and the 20's as they come along, and then are the pinch the 40 and the 20's as they come along, and then are the pinch the 40 and the 20's as they come along, and then are the pinch the 40 and the 20's as they come along, and then are the pinch the 40 and the 20's as they lothing manufacturing establishment

NOVEL PANCAKES.

Some English Varieties Not Well Known in This Country. An astonishing variety of novel pan-

cakes is described by an English housekeeper who gives some of the recipes in the Queen. She says that it is most important that all eggs should be fresh, well beaten, and in some instances the whites and yolks should be beaten separately. The pan must be perfectly clean and should be warmed before putting in the fat for frying. Butter or sweet lard may be used for frying. Among the unusual recipes she gives are the follow-ing:

Apple Pancakes Make a rich batter as for Dublin pancakes. Have ready one-half pound of apple sauce. Take two-omelet pans with butter in each: pour into each pan the same quantity of batter. When one side of each is cooked spread upon one enough sauce to cover it, then take the second pancake and place it down side up ipon the apple sauce. Do this until the whole of the batter is used. Dish and send each pancake to table as it leaves the pan

with cornflour and ordinary flour to the consistency of pancake batter. Spread a little butter over a hot pan and pour into it enough batter to make a thin pancake: turn with care. These may be spread with any preserve or served with any juice or Dublin Pancake-Six eggs, one pint of

cream (or milk may be used, allowing an extra ounce of butter), a grated nutmeg. two ounces of butter, a glass of white wine, one-half pound of dry flour. Whip the yolks and whites of the eggs separately. Pour the wine, nutmeg and butter just warm into the flour and stir well. the yolks of the eggs, well beaten. Lastly add the cream carefully, with the whites of the eggs beaten to a snow. When of a smooth batter it is ready to use. Should the batter not be thick enough add a little more flour. Serve with warm jelly or half lemons and sugar. Almond Pancake—Make a batter as above. The almonds must be blanched in sherry

or brandy for twelve hours before putting in a mortar. Remove the skins from the almonds and put the kernels into the mortar with a tablespoonful of orange or rose flower water to prevent them oiling. When well pounded add them to the batter. the mixture from a spoon; cook and turn. Dish and dust with caster sugar: pass a redhot salamander over each for one minute, Savory Pancakes-Oyster Pancakes-Have ready a dozen bearded oysters, heat them in their own liquor, together with a gill of stock. When blanched and plump put them aside upon a dish and make a rich batter seasoned with pepper, salt and minced parsiey. Take each oyster, dip it the boiling fat. Take up and drain upon kitchen paper. Dish the pancakes and garnish with tufts of watercress. Serve with half lemons and cayenne.

Chicken Pancakes. Remove all the skin and bone from the breast of a cold roast chicken and mince it very finely. Put it chicken and mince it very linely. Fut is into a stewpan with one ounce of butter. When thoroughly heated put the pan on one side. As soon as the chicken is cold stir in a gill of cream. Season with pepper and salt, then add one teaspoonful of Lemco. When thoroughly dissolved make a good batter, pour the batter into a well greased pan. When one side is done lay upon it a tablespoonful of the mince and cover lightly with more batter. Dish and set in a hot oven or before a good fire, so that the batter will rise high. It will then be ready for table. Serve with half lemons and cayenne, These should be taken to table as ther

leave the oven.

Spanish Pancakes.—Cut a French roll nto finger lengths and soak them in heater butter, then fry lightly in butter, after which leave till cold. Dust with minced parsley, season with ground cinnamon, pepper and salt. Dip each into thick batter and fry quickly. Place a blanched and curled anchovy on each slice and serve garnished with chevril.

Potato Pancake—Boil three potatoes,

and mash them well with a lump of butter, some milk and three beaten eggs. Mix all together, season with pepper, sa reals of numer. Again beat piece of 1829 is quoted by dealers at 75 cents in pan and drop the mixture from a spoon good and \$1 in one condition. hold over each a red hot salamander. with grated ham or grated yolks of hardboiled eggs. Mushroom Pancakes Have re

mushrooms skinned and stalked. Cook them nicely in butter. When blanched, pour into the pan, well greased, enough batter to make a thin pancake. side is done spread the top with the mush-room mixture, well seasoned. Have ready a pancake cooked upon one side, brown side up over the mushrooms. the oven for three minutes. Send to table

with cream and yolks of eggs well beaten; season with pepper and salt and a minced shallot. Stir all together, then throw in enough cheese to make it of a thin consis-tency. Fill a forcing pipe with the mixture and force it through into a pan of boiling fat. When cooked serve dusted with finely minced parsley. Do not turn these, Set in the oven one minute before dishings Aprinkle Parmesan cheese over them.

Literary Town Names.

From the London Chronicle. If the Commonwealth capital is named Shakespeare it will not be the only Shakespeare in the world, Ontario contributing one already. Bacon, on the other hand, figures twice in United States town nomenclature, though one cannot be sure with-out local knowledge whether it was the man who didn't write "Hamlet" who is meant. There is often that difficulty in looking through town names apparently reminiscent of literature in these new lands.

America is full of Miltons and Byrons. but do they all commemorate the poets? One feels less doubt about the dozen Burnses, the two Tennysons and the Shelley and Keats. Dickens scores three, Thack eight, Hugo three, Balzac two, Goethe one and Schiller one, but we look in vain for Spenser or Dante. On the other hand,

Homer, Virgil, Plate and Cicero abound

Rogers's Old Balloor From the Boston Transcript There are certain general grades of cloth, certain varieties of weave, certain popular weights, &c., but women shopping years ago when he lost his life was destroyed during a fire in Maiden yesterday afternoon. this balloon was circling the lighthouse with Rogers, Delos Goldsmith, a newspaper man, and one other passenger, a storm came up suddenly and the balloon descended rapidly. The accident was seen by the crew of a vessel and they sailed

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